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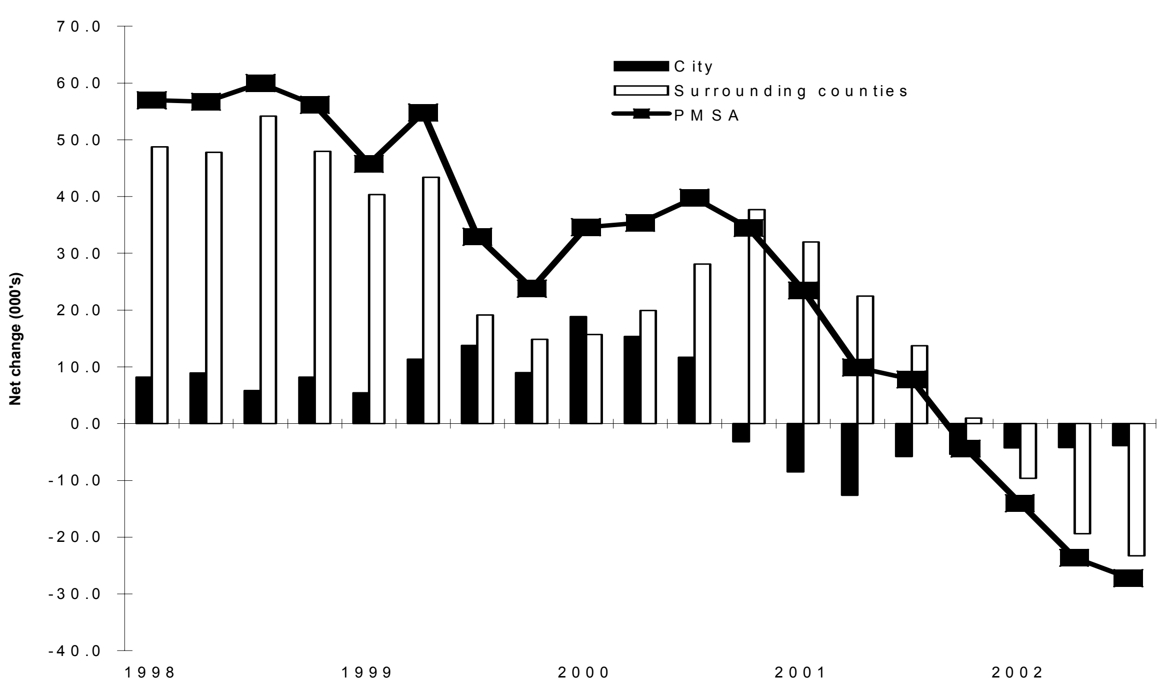
PHILADELPHIA AREA LOST 27,200 JOBS SINCE THE THIRD QUARTER 2001: PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS DOWN IN BOTH CITY AND SUBURBS

The Philadelphia metropolitan area lost 27,200 nonfarm jobs between the third quarter 2001 and 2002, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See chart A.) The total job count stood at nearly 2.4 million, 1.1 percent less than the year before. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that nearly all of the recent job loss was in the private sector with each of the major industry divisions contributing to the decline of 24,900 jobs in the third quarter 2002. (See table 1.) This was the largest loss of private sector jobs in the metropolitan area in a decade and reflects the effects of the economic downturn the nation entered in early 2001. Public sector employment also fell during the third quarter of 2002, dropping 2,300 jobs over the 12-month period.

In Philadelphia City, 3,900 nonfarm jobs were lost, bringing the quarterly employment level to just about 683,000, an over-the-year decrease of 0.6 percent. All of the recent decline was in the private sector, the eighth such decrease in a row, as government payrolls held steady over the year. There were over 563,000 private industry jobs in the city in the third quarter of 2002, the lowest third quarter count in four years. The private sector made up 83 percent of the total employment in the city.

Chart A. Quarterly total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change, Philadelphia PMSA, Philadelphia City, and Philadelphia PMSA excluding Philadelphia City, 1998-2002



The eight counties outside of Philadelphia City lost more than 23,000 nonfarm jobs over the year, leaving the payroll count at just under 1.7 million in the third quarter of 2002. Nearly all of the contraction in the suburban outer ring was in private payrolls, down 20,800 between the third quarter of 2001 and 2002—the largest over-the-year decline in over ten years. Public sector employment also fell in the outer ring and was down 2,500 during the third quarter of 2002. Overall, 71 percent of Philadelphia area employment was located outside of the central city, with private industry accounting for 90 percent of all suburban jobs.

Industry employment

Manufacturing employment fell by 12,300 between the third quarter 2001 and 2002 in the metropolitan area, the sixteenth consecutive quarterly decline in this industry. (See table A.) Nearly four-fifths of the lost jobs were in durable goods while the larger non-durable sector lost jobs at a slower rate. In both manufacturing sectors, job declines were heaviest in the suburban ring. Overall, there were 275,100 factory jobs in the Philadelphia area in the third quarter 2002, over four-fifths of which were in the surrounding counties.

Table A. Average employment by industry, third quarter 2002, level and over-the year change, Philadelphia PMSA, Philadelphia City, and Philadelphia suburbs

(Employment in thousands)

Industry	Philadelphia PMSA			Philadelphia City			Philadelphia PMSA excluding Philadelphia City		
	Level	Over the year		Level	Over the year		Level	Over the year	
		Net change	Percent change		Net change	Percent change		Net change	Percent change
Total nonfarm	2,373.7	-27.2	-1.1	682.9	-3.9	-0.6	1,690.8	-23.3	-1.4
Private industry	2,083.5	-24.9	-1.2	563.5	-4.0	-0.7	1,520.0	-20.8	-1.4
Construction and mining	109.1	-1.2	-1.1	11.8	-0.5	-4.3	97.3	-0.7	-0.7
Manufacturing	275.1	-12.3	-4.3	50.9	-1.4	-2.7	224.2	-10.9	-4.6
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	109.5	-3.5	-3.1	33.7	-2.4	-6.6	75.8	-1.1	-1.4
Trade	523.5	-4.5	-0.9	117.5	-0.8	-0.7	406.0	-3.7	-0.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	168.9	-1.9	-1.1	50.2	-0.1	-0.1	118.8	-1.9	-1.5
Services	897.4	-1.4	-0.2	299.5	1.2	0.4	597.9	-2.6	-0.4
Government	290.2	-2.3	-0.8	119.4	0.2	0.1	170.8	-2.5	-1.4

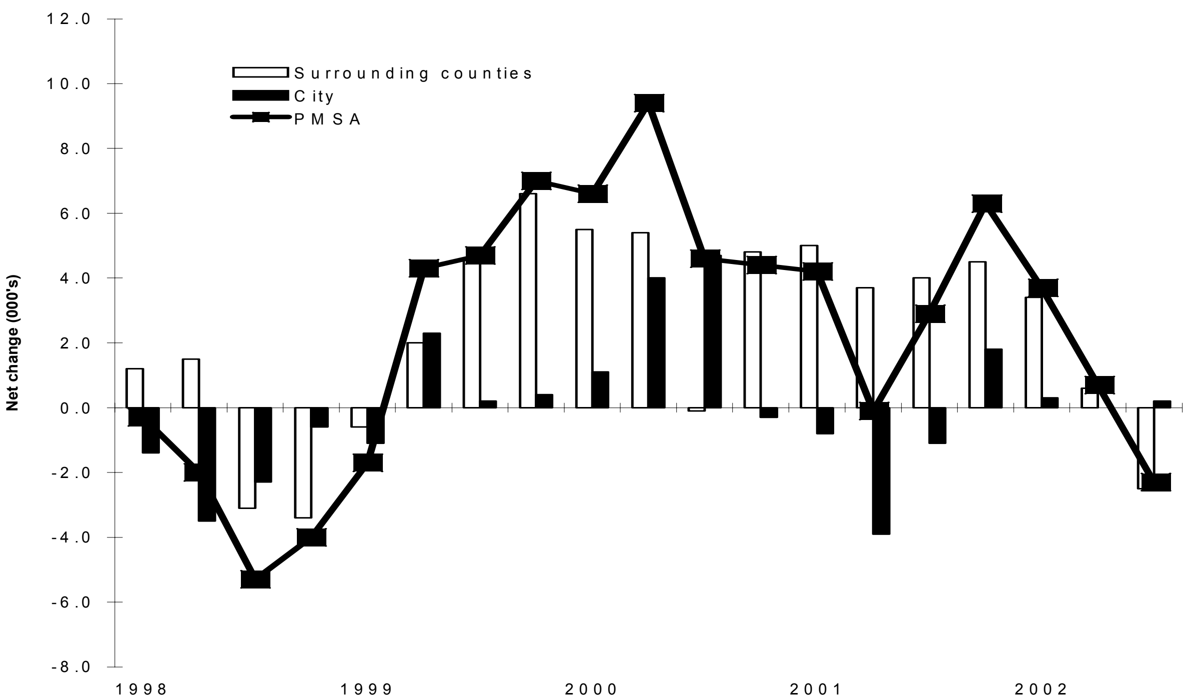
Note: Calculation of change used unrounded inputs.

Jobs in trade fell by 4,500 in the metropolitan area with nearly all of the loss occurring in the surrounding counties. Job losses in wholesale trade nearly doubled those in retail trade in the metropolitan area. This decrease represented a 0.9 percent drop in employment in the trade industry and was a continuation of the downward trend that began after job growth peaked at 3.4 percent in the second quarter 1999.

Employment in the transportation, communications, and public utilities industry fell by 3,500 in the metropolitan area, a 3.1 percent decrease since the third quarter 2001. This reduction was similar to the over-the-year declines in the last three quarters which ranged from -3.3 to -3.5 percent. All of the recent decline was due to a loss of transportation jobs, particularly those in the city.

Public sector employment fell by 2,300 in the third quarter 2002—the largest over-the-year decrease in nearly four years. (See chart B.) The decline was limited to the surrounding counties with local government positions suffering the most losses. In the city, public sector employment was essentially unchanged. In the third quarter 2002, over two-fifths of the industry's employment was based in the city accounting for 119,400 jobs.

Chart B. Quarterly total government employment, over-the-year net change, Philadelphia PMSA, Philadelphia City, and Philadelphia PMSA excluding Philadelphia City, 1998-2002



Due entirely to losses in the insurance industry in the suburban outer ring, finance, insurance, and real estate employment fell by 1,900 between the third quarter 2001 and 2002 in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. This decrease represented a 1.1 percent drop in employment in finance, insurance, and real estate and was a continuation of the downward trend that began after job growth peaked at 3.4 percent during the first quarter 2000. There were over 50,000 finance, insurance, and real estate jobs in the city in the third quarter, less than one-third of the region's job count in this industry.

Services, the largest industry division in Philadelphia, accounted for 44 of every 100 jobs in the city and 35 of every 100 in the surrounding counties in the third quarter of 2002. Jobs in services fell by 1,400 over the year in the metropolitan area—the first over-the-year decrease in more than a decade. All of the loss occurred in the surrounding counties as the city added 1,200 jobs in the third quarter 2002. (See chart C.) The drop in the suburbs represented a 0.2 percent decline in metropolitan area employment in the service industry, which was considerably below its peak growth of 5.1 percent in the third quarter 1998.

Within the services industry, the largest job losses occurred in business services, down 6,100; all of the decline was located in the surrounding counties. (See table B.) Partially offsetting the drop in business services were advances in social services and health services. Social services gained 2,700 jobs in the third quarter, and health services added 2,400 to its count. Employment growth in these two industries was virtually all in the outer ring.

Chart C. Quarterly services employment, over-the-year net change, Philadelphia PMSA, Philadelphia City, and Philadelphia PMSA excluding Philadelphia City, 1998-2002

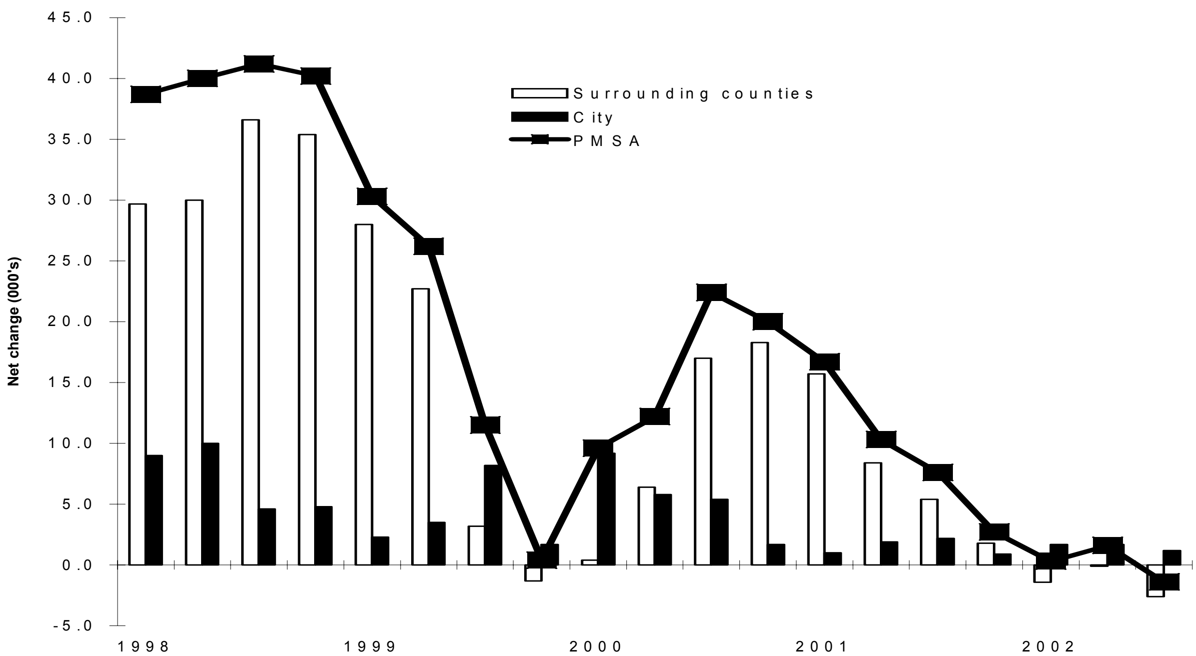


Table B. Average employment in the services industry, Philadelphia PMSA, Philadelphia City, and Surrounding Counties, third quarter 2001 and 2002

(Employment in thousands)

	Philadelphia PMSA			Philadelphia City			Surrounding Counties		
	Employment		Net	Employment		Net	Employment		Net
	2001	2002	change	2001	2002	change	2001	2002	change
Services	898.8	897.4	-1.4	298.3	299.5	1.2	600.5	597.9	-2.6
Health services	253.5	255.9	2.4	91.8	92.0	0.2	161.6	163.9	2.3
Business services[1]	176.5	170.4	-6.1	34.1	34.1	0.0	142.4	136.3	-6.0
Private educational services	90.6	90.7	0.1	53.4	53.3	0.0	37.3	37.4	0.1
Social services	80.9	83.6	2.7	29.8	30.3	0.5	51.1	53.3	2.2
Engineering & management services	85.1	85.1	0.0	25.9	25.7	-0.2	59.1	59.4	0.2
Membership organizations	48.6	49.0	0.4	13.6	13.9	0.3	35.0	35.1	0.1
Legal services	30.1	29.8	-0.3	18.3	18.5	0.2	11.8	11.3	-0.5
Personal services	23.6	23.4	-0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Auto repair, services, & garages	24.3	23.8	-0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amusement & recreation services	33.4	34.2	0.8	9.6	9.8	0.2	23.8	24.5	0.7
Hotels & other lodging places	16.6	16.3	-0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Calculation of net change used unrounded inputs.
[1]Business services includes advertising; credit agencies; mailing, photography, and reproduction services; building services; miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing; personnel supply services; computer related services; and other miscellaneous business services.

Construction and mining employment fell by 1,200 in the Philadelphia area from the previous year. The city and the surrounding counties shared nearly equally in the overall loss of jobs in the metropolitan area. The pace of job growth recently peaked in the last half of 2001 in the metropolitan area and then dramatically slowed until there was a loss of jobs in the third quarter of 2002.

Comparison with other areas

All but 5 of the 28 metropolitan areas in the nation with total nonfarm payroll employment exceeding one million reported over-the-year percentage declines in employment during the third quarter 2002. Six of these areas had job losses of 2.0 percent or more—San Jose, Calif. (-4.1 percent), San Francisco, Calif. (-3.3 percent), Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, Wash. (-3.1 percent), Atlanta, Ga. (-2.8 percent), Denver, Colo. (-2.1 percent), and New York, N.Y. (-2.0 percent). Among those areas with job gains, Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif., had the highest over-the-year growth rate at 2.5 percent. The only other areas to record an employment increase greater than 1.0 percent were San Diego, Calif. (1.9 percent) and Miami-Hialeah, Fla. (1.1 percent). The West region had the top two metropolitan areas in rate of employment growth as well as the bottom three with percentage declines in their payrolls. The Midwest, on the other hand, had little variation within the region with all five metropolitan areas experiencing job declines from 0.8 to 1.5 percent. With the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y. (0.1 percent), the Northeast also had little variation within the region with employment falling from 0.9 to 2.0 percent in five of its six metropolitan areas. (See table 2.)

None of the 28 large metropolitan areas in the nation had a higher growth rate in the private industry than the year before. Private sector employment in Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif. grew 2.1 percent in the third quarter of 2002, highest among the selected areas, but 2.0 percentage points lower than the 4.1 percent rate posted a year earlier. San Diego, Calif. (1.8 percent) and Miami-Hialeah, Fla. (1.0 percent) were the only other areas that experienced over-the-year job gains. In contrast, the overwhelming majority (25) of the large areas reported over-the-year percentage declines in private sector employment in the third quarter 2002. (See table 3.) The largest decreases occurred in San Jose, Calif. (-4.7 percent), Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, Wash. and San Francisco, Calif. (-3.9 percent each), Atlanta, Ga. (-3.4 percent), Denver, Colo. (-2.8 percent), and New York, N.Y. (-2.4 percent). Private payrolls in Philadelphia fell 1.2 percent in the third quarter of 2002; a year earlier, jobs in the private sector grew at a 0.2 percent rate and three years ago the pace was 1.4 percent. In the Northeast, Philadelphia's third quarter 2002 rate of decline was in line with Pittsburgh's, Newark's, and Boston's and slower than New York's. Nassau-Suffolk's rate was essentially unchanged over the last 12 months.

Technical note

All of these data have been revised—as they are each year—to account for the benchmarking of the data to Unemployment Insurance data (an annual procedure that brings the monthly estimates into line with universe data from the Unemployment Insurance files or 202 program). These data are now on the March 2001 benchmark; at the total nonfarm level, annual average employment estimates were increased by 0.7 percent for the metropolitan area but decreased 1.4 percent for the city for 2001. For long-term analysis, this release focuses mainly on private employment. As the data for 1996 and 1997 were revised to reflect the March 1997 benchmark, a change in the reporting procedures for the Defense Department created a non-economic change in the reported employment levels for the Department of Defense along with subsequent series that includes data from the Defense Department. The impacted series include Federal government, Total government, Service-producing, and Total nonfarm. For both the city and the metropolitan area, these series do not have continuous data with the break occurring between December 1996 and January 1997. Because of that break, analysis that spans that time period would present changes that were not reflective of actual economic events in the metropolitan area or the city.

This report uses the expanded nine-county definition of the Philadelphia, PA-NJ, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA). In addition to the eight counties that were included in the previous PMSA definition (Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania and Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester in New Jersey), Salem County, NJ, was moved from the Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD, metropolitan area to the Philadelphia area. To allow users to make comparisons over time, the data were recalculated to conform to the new definition.

Industrial Classifications Employment estimates presented in this release are classified in accordance with the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.

Industry Employment Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Intermittent workers are counted if they performed any service during the month. The data exclude proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid volunteer or family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers in households. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; military personnel are excluded.

Quarterly Average Data Quarterly data are the sum of three monthly estimates divided by three. The results are rounded normally although computations are made using unrounded data.

Benchmark Adjusted All of these data have been revised--as they are each year--to account for the benchmarking of the data to Unemployment Insurance data. Employment estimates are compared annually with comprehensive counts of employment which provide "benchmarks" for the various nonagricultural industries, and appropriate adjustments are made. The estimates in this report have been adjusted and projected from March 2000 levels. Employment data for March are relatively stable and are available in greater detail than for other months of the year. Employment estimates in this report may differ from previously published data as a result of benchmark adjustments.

Current national and, to a lesser extent, state and area data are published in Employment and Earnings, a monthly BLS periodical. Detailed current state and area data are published by each state cooperating agency. Employment and Earnings also provides technical notes on concepts, scope, and survey methods. Detailed technical notes appear in BLS Handbook of Methods, Bulletin 2285. Data are also available from the Philadelphia Regional Office Fax-on-demand system; call (215) 597-4153 for a current catalog. The Bureau also maintains a web site that includes data summaries and an interactive data extraction tool. Visit the web site at HTTP:\\WWW.BLS.GOV

Geographic Classification Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA's) are defined according to criteria established June 30, 1999 by the Office of Management and Budget.

Table 1. Quarterly average private industry employment, Philadelphia PMSA, Philadelphia City, and Philadelphia PMSA excluding Philadelphia City, 1991-2002 (Employment in thousands)

Year	Quarterly average employment				Percent change over the year			
and area	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Philadelphia PMSA								
1991	1,844.3	1,852.0	1,833.3	1,848.2	-3.4	-3.7	-4.4	-3.7
1992	1,796.4	1,823.5	1,820.1	1,847.0	-2.6	-1.5	-0.7	-0.1
1993	1,806.9	1,834.7	1,839.3	1,869.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.2
1994	1,822.4	1,868.4	1,876.5	1,903.2	0.9	1.8	2.0	1.8
1995	1,849.5	1,880.7	1,886.1	1,917.2	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.7
1996	1,862.4	1,917.9	1,925.1	1,959.4	0.7	2.0	2.1	2.2
1997	1,922.3	1,962.8	1,974.6	2,016.9	3.2	2.3	2.6	2.9
1998	1,979.5	2,021.5	2,039.9	2,077.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.0
1999	2,027.0	2,072.0	2,068.1	2,093.9	2.4	2.5	1.4	0.8
2000	2,055.0	2,097.9	2,103.4	2,123.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.4
2001	2,074.3	2,107.9	2,108.3	2,113.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	-0.5
2002	2,056.7	2,083.7	2,083.5		-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	
Philadelphia City								
1991	582.5	578.6	566.5	577.2	-4.4	-4.4	-5.3	-4.2
1992	560.7	563.0	554.1	564.5	-3.7	-2.7	-2.2	-2.2
1993	555.1	555.7	550.6	564.3	-1.0	-1.3	-0.6	0.0
1994	553.2	557.3	550.6	564.5	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
1995	544.6	547.3	542.3	556.3	-1.5	-1.8	-1.5	-1.5
1996	540.0	546.9	543.2	554.9	-0.8	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
1997	540.8	546.3	543.5	564.6	0.1	-0.1	0.1	1.7
1998	550.4	558.7	551.6	573.4	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.6
1999	557.0	567.8	565.2	582.0	1.2	1.6	2.5	1.5
2000	574.8	579.2	572.2	579.1	3.2	2.0	1.2	-0.5
2001	567.1	570.5	567.5	571.9	-1.3	-1.5	-0.8	-1.2
2002	562.5	566.3	563.5		-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	
Suburban Portion of the PMSA								
1991	1,261.8	1,273.3	1,266.9	1,270.9	-2.9	-3.4	-4.1	-3.5
1992	1,235.7	1,260.5	1,266.1	1,282.5	-2.1	-1.0	-0.1	0.9
1993	1,251.8	1,279.0	1,288.8	1,305.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8
1994	1,269.2	1,311.1	1,325.9	1,338.7	1.4	2.5	2.9	2.6
1995	1,304.9	1,333.3	1,343.8	1,360.9	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.7
1996	1,322.4	1,371.1	1,381.8	1,404.5	1.3	2.8	2.8	3.2
1997	1,381.5	1,416.5	1,431.1	1,452.3	4.5	3.3	3.6	3.4
1998	1,429.1	1,462.8	1,488.3	1,503.6	3.4	3.3	4.0	3.5
1999	1,470.0	1,504.2	1,502.9	1,511.9	2.9	2.8	1.0	0.5
2000	1,480.2	1,518.7	1,531.1	1,544.8	0.7	1.0	1.9	2.2
2001	1,507.2	1,537.5	1,540.8	1,541.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	-0.2
2002	1,494.2	1,517.4	1,520.0		-0.9	-1.3	-1.4	

Note: Calculation of percent change used unrounded inputs.

Table 2. Over-the-year percent change in quarterly total nonfarm payrolls, selected large metropolitan areas, third quarter 2001 and 2002 (Employment in thousands)

Area and region	Third Qtr. 2001	Third Qtr. 2002	Over-the-year percent change
Northeast			
Boston, MA	2,042.8	2,011.0	-1.6
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	1,224.5	1,225.8	0.1
Newark, NJ	1,014.2	1,005.4	-0.9
New York PMSA, NY	4,249.8	4,165.6	-2.0
Philadelphia PMSA, PA	2,400.8	2,373.7	-1.1
Pittsburgh, PA	1,135.3	1,126.3	-0.8
South			
Atlanta, GA	2,189.9	2,128.1	-2.8
Baltimore, MD	1,256.7	1,245.8	-0.9
Dallas, TX	1,988.9	1,977.5	-0.6
Houston, TX	2,117.0	2,116.5	0.0
Miami-Hialeah, FL	1,022.7	1,033.7	1.1
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	1,229.1	1,224.8	-0.3
Washington, DC	2,801.2	2,785.6	-0.6
Midwest			
Chicago, IL	4,240.0	4,175.9	-1.5
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	1,157.8	1,148.8	-0.8
Detroit, MI	2,134.3	2,107.5	-1.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	1,750.4	1,736.6	-0.8
St. Louis, MO	1,317.5	1,300.5	-1.3
West			
Denver, CO	1,188.4	1,163.5	-2.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	4,072.4	4,045.6	-0.7
Oakland, CA	1,056.5	1,051.7	-0.5
Orange County, CA	1,416.6	1,415.9	-0.1
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	1,579.3	1,561.1	-1.2
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	1,027.9	1,053.8	2.5
San Diego, CA	1,220.1	1,243.0	1.9
San Francisco, CA	1,065.6	1,030.4	-3.3
San Jose, CA	1,003.2	962.4	-4.1
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	1,399.1	1,355.0	-3.1

Table 3. Over-the-year percent change in quarterly private payrolls, selected large metropolitan areas, 1999-2002

Area and region	1999		2000				2001				2002		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Northeast													
Boston, MA	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.7	2.7	1.2	-0.3	-2.4	-2.4	-1.8	-1.7
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	3.9	3.8	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.5	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1
Newark, NJ	3.1	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.3	1.6	0.0	-0.6	-1.2	-1.6	-1.2	-1.2
New York PMSA, NY	2.5	3.1	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.0	0.4	-0.4	-3.1	-3.7	-2.8	-2.4
Philadelphia PMSA, PA	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	-0.5	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2
Pittsburgh, PA	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.0	0.5	-0.6	-1.2	-1.1	-0.8
South													
Atlanta, GA	4.6	4.7	4.2	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	-0.3	-2.3	-3.6	-3.4	-3.4
Baltimore, MD	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.4	1.9	0.8	0.8	-0.3	-0.1	-0.7	-1.2
Dallas, TX	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.1	1.6	-0.5	-1.9	-2.0	-1.9	-1.2
Houston, TX	1.0	0.9	1.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.7	1.4	0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2
Miami-Hialeah, FL	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.1	1.0	0.1	-0.2	0.5	1.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3.5	3.5	5.1	5.4	5.6	4.7	3.2	2.5	1.6	-0.1	-1.0	-1.2	-0.7
Washington, DC	4.4	5.0	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.9	3.4	1.8	1.0	-0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.9
Midwest													
Chicago, IL	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.0	-0.7	-2.0	-1.8	-1.8	-1.6
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.0	-0.7	-1.6	-2.3	-2.0	-2.1	-1.3	-0.8	-0.7
Detroit, MI	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.5	1.4	0.7	-1.9	-3.1	-2.8	-3.4	-1.7	-1.4	-1.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.4	1.9	0.3	-0.5	-1.8	-1.9	-1.2	-1.1
St. Louis, MO	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.9	-1.0	-1.6	-1.5	-1.7	-1.3
West													
Denver, CO	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.7	2.7	1.2	-0.9	-3.5	-4.1	-3.2	-2.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.4	-0.1	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0
Oakland, CA	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	1.9	0.6	-1.0	-1.5	-1.3	-1.1
Orange County, CA	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.5	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.1	-0.4
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	1.5	0.2	-1.7	-2.5	-2.0	-1.8
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.6	4.7	3.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.3	2.1
San Diego, CA	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.8
San Francisco, CA	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.6	4.4	2.7	0.1	-2.4	-4.3	-4.6	-3.9	-3.9
San Jose, CA	1.8	2.8	4.4	6.0	7.3	7.5	5.9	0.5	-4.3	-7.5	-9.0	-5.9	-4.7
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.0	0.9	-0.6	-2.3	-4.6	-4.8	-4.6	-3.9